

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

HUNG DANG, M.D.,

Plaintiff,

v.

MARK JOHNSON; WILLIAM M  
BRUEGGEMANN; RICK J GLEIN;  
ROMAN S. DIXON, JR.; DEBRA L  
DEFREYN; CHRISTINA PFLUGER;  
TIMOTHY H. SLAVIN,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:21-cv-05544-RJB

ORDER ON STATE  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND  
DISMISSAL AND PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR PARTIAL  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

This matter comes before the Court on the State Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 101), the *pro se* Plaintiff Hung Dang M.D.'s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (Dkt. 103), and the State Defendants' motion to strike (Dkt. 105). The Court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in opposition to the motions and the file herein.

Originally filed on July 29, 2021, this lawsuit arises out of an employment dispute between Plaintiff and doctors and administrators at a hospital in the Franciscan Health Services system (collectively "Franciscan") and administrative proceedings before the Washington State

Medical Quality Assurance Commission (“Medical Commission” or “Commission”). Dkt. 1.  
Plaintiff’s claims against Franciscan have been dismissed with prejudice. Dkt. 42.

The Plaintiff brings claims against individuals connected to the Medical Commission proceedings, including for violations of his federal first, fourth, fifth and fourteenth amendment rights, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, his right to enforce an employment contract, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1981, 42 U.S.C. § 1985, and for violation of state law. Dkt. 1. Each of these Defendants move for summary judgment and dismissal of all claims against them. Dkt. 101. The Plaintiff moves for partial summary judgment on his first amendment and “§ 1981” claims. Dkt. 103. For the reasons provided, the Defendants’ motion (Dkt. 101) should be granted, the Plaintiff’s motion (Dkt. 103) should be denied, and the case dismissed with prejudice.

# **I. RELEVANT BACKGROUND, FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

## **A. MEDICAL COMMISSION OVERVIEW**

Washington’s Medical Commission is charged, in part, with monitoring the continuing competency of physicians in the state pursuant to the state’s Uniform Disciplinary Act (“UDA”). *Nguyen v. State, Dep’t of Health Med. Quality Assurance Comm’n*, 144 Wn.2d 516 (2001). The UDA states that all hearings before the Commission are governed by Washington’s Administrative Procedures Act (“APA”). RCW 18.130.100. The UDA regulates unprofessional conduct. RCW 18.130.180. Acts of unprofessional conduct under the UDA include acts of moral turpitude relating to the practice of the person’s profession and violation of any state or federal statute or administrative rule regulating the profession in question. RCW 18.130.180(7).

In this case, on receiving a complaint regarding Dr. Dang, the Commission investigated the allegations (Dkt. 102-7) and after a contested administrative hearing in January and February

1 of 2017 (Dkt. 73-5), on September 29, 2017, it concluded the Dr. Dang had engaged in  
2 unprofessional conduct and imposed sanctions on his license (Dkt. 73-5). An amended final  
3 order in Dr. Dang's case was issued on December 20, 2017. Dkt. 73-6. A more complete  
4 explanation of the Commission's process along with the roles played by the moving Defendants  
5 follows below.

#### 6 **B. MEDICAL COMMISSION PROCESS AND DEFENDANTS**

7 Once the Commission receives a complaint of a potential violation, the complaint is  
8 referred to a committee of medical commissioners, called a case management team. Dkt. 102-2  
9 at 14. The case management team determines if an investigation is warranted and if so, the case  
10 is sent to the Commission's investigators. *Id.*

11 As is relevant to this case, after an incident in 2014 when Dr. Dang refused to treat a  
12 patient who was transferred to St. Joseph Medical Center from a different Franciscan hospital, he  
13 was referred to the Medical Commission for potentially violating the Emergency Medical  
14 Treatment and Labor Act and state law. Dkt. 73-1. The complaint was reviewed and sent to the  
15 Commission's investigators. Dkt. 102-7 at 4.

16 **Investigator Timothy Slavin.** Defendant Timothy Slavin, a retired investigator for the  
17 Commission, investigated complaints (after they were screened by the case management team),  
18 and then submitted reports which were routed to a Reviewing Commission Member. Dkt. 102-7  
19 at 4, 6, 9, and 11.

20 Investigator Slavin was the investigator for the Commission's case against Dr. Dang.  
21 Dkt. 107-7 at 13. The investigation began in July of 2014. Dkt. 102-10. On July 21, 2014, the  
22 Commission learned that there were other complaints that Dr. Dang had refused to consult on  
23 emergency department patients while on call. Dkt. 73-3. Investigator Slavin investigated the  
24

1 case, but had no role in deciding whether charges would be brought or whether sanctions, if any,  
2 would be imposed. Dkt. 102-7 at 13-14. Investigator Slavin's investigation was completed  
3 before the Statement of Charges was issued. *Id.* at 16. The Statement of Charges against Dr.  
4 Dang was issued on March 30, 2016 (Dkt. 102-9) and Mr. Slavin's involvement with Dr. Dang's  
5 case was complete more than five years before this case was filed.

6 **Commission Staff Attorney Richard Glein.** Defendant Richard Glein is an attorney  
7 and is now the Legal Director for the Commission. Dkt. 102-3 at 3-4. In 2014, he was a staff  
8 attorney for the Commission and was assigned to the Commission's case against Dr. Dang. *Id.*  
9 at 7-8. As the assigned staff attorney, he reviewed the investigation file, and drafted pleadings  
10 and made recommendations to the Reviewing Commission Member and the Commission's  
11 disposition panel. *Id.* at 8-9. Staff attorney Glein cannot act independently on cases before the  
12 Commission and is not, and was not, a decision maker on Commission panels, including the  
13 panel that decided Dr. Dang's case. *Id.* at 46. Staff attorney Glein's work drafting pleadings and  
14 advising the Reviewing Commission Member was completed before the January/February 2017  
15 administrative hearing. *Id.* at 44-45. Dr. Dang has not petitioned to have the Commission's  
16 Amended Final Order against him terminated (because he thinks it would make his legal cases  
17 moot) (Dkt. 102-8 at 31) and so staff attorney Glein is still the staff attorney assigned to the case  
18 (Dkt. 102-3 at 33).

19 **Reviewing Commission Member William Brueggemann, M.D.** Defendant Dr.  
20 William Brueggeman is a board certified emergency medicine physician. Dkt. 102-2 at 4. He  
21 was a Commission commissioner from 2013-2018 and then a pro tem commissioner until 2022.  
22 Dkts. 75-2 and 102-2 at 16.

1 Dr. Brueggemann was the Reviewing Commission Member in the Commission's case  
2 against Dr. Dang. Dkt. 102-2 at 12-13. Reviewing Commission Members review investigation  
3 files, make presentations to disposition panels, and recommend dispositions of cases. *Id.* at 13-  
4 14. Reviewing Commission Members do not have independent authority to initiate actions, do  
5 not vote on the disposition, and the panels do not always follow the Reviewing Commission  
6 Members' recommendations. *Id.* at 18. The Reviewing Commission Member's role in a case  
7 ends before the conclusion of the administrative hearing unless an imposed sanction includes a  
8 personal appearance before the Commission, at which the Reviewing Commission Member  
9 would also appear, provide context for the case and participate in dialogue about whether the  
10 respondent had corrected the problem. *Id.* at 26. Once the Statement of Charges is issued, the  
11 Reviewing Commission Member is excluded from the administrative hearing. *Id.* at 37-38.

12 In the Commission's case against Dr. Dang, Reviewing Medical Commissioner Dr.  
13 Brueggemann reviewed the investigative file, made an assessment of whether Dr. Dang acted or  
14 failed to act in a manner that presented a risk to the public, and made a recommendation to the  
15 Commission Disposition Panel. *Id.* at 20. Reviewing Medical Commissioner Dr.  
16 Brueggemann's has taken no action in Dr. Dang's case since before the January/February 2017  
17 hearing. *Id.* at 37-38.

18 **Washington State Assistant Attorneys General ("AAG") Debra Defreyn and**  
19 **Christina Pfluger.** Defendant Debra Defreyn is the AAG who participated in the administrative  
20 hearing in Dr. Dang's case. Dkt. 102-5 at 4-5. At the administrative hearing, AAG Defreyn  
21 prosecuted the allegations of UDA violations against Dr. Dang. *Id.* at 7. Her role at the  
22 administrative hearing was to present evidence and argument to the Commission disposition  
23 panel. *Id.* at 17-18. She did not vote on the disposition or decide the sanctions. *Id.* at 17-18.

1 After the administrative hearing, AAG Defreyn supervised Defendant AAG Christina Pfluger,  
2 the lawyer who handled the judicial review and appeals of Dr. Dang's case. *Id.* at 5. AAG  
3 Pfluger was not involved in the case until the petition for judicial review was filed on October  
4 27, 2017. Dkt. 102-6.

5 **Commission Disposition Panel Chair.** Defendant Mark Johnson, M.D. is a retired  
6 physician who was a commissioner with the Commission from 2008-2017. Dkt. 102-1 at 3-4.  
7 He chaired the Commission Disposition Panel that decided the disciplinary case against Dr.  
8 Dang. *Id.* at 5. Panel Chair Dr. Johnson is sued in his official capacity although he retired from  
9 the Commission in 2017 and this case was filed in 2021. After the Amended Final Order was  
10 signed on December 20, 2017, Panel Chair Dr. Johnson did not discuss the case with the other  
11 two commissioners on the panel (who are not named here) or with the health law judge that  
12 presided over the case. *Id.* at 12.

13 **Administrative Hearing Health Law Judge.** Defendant Roman Dixon is a lawyer and a  
14 health law judge for the Washington State Department of Health. Dkt. 102-4 at 4. He presides  
15 over cases that come before the Department (including Commission cases) and was the health  
16 law judge that presided over the Commission's case against Dr. Dang. *Id.* at 6-7. Health Law  
17 Judge Dixon set the case schedule, handled pretrial matters, presided over the January/February  
18 2017 administrative hearing, and drafted the final orders for the Commission Disposition Panel  
19 chair to sign based on the information that the Commission Disposition Panel wanted in the final  
20 orders. *Id.* at 8-9. Health Law Judge Dixon did not vote on the disposition of the case, but was  
21 present while the Commission Disposition Panel decided the case and advised them on the  
22 applicable law. Dkt. 102-1 at 11. Health Law Judge Dixon's role in the case ended when the  
23 Amended Final Order was issued on December 20, 2017. Dkt. 104-4 at 34.

**Additional Facts.** As is apparent, the Commission held an administrative hearing on Dr. Dang's case in January and February of 2017. Dkt. 73-5. A final order was issued on September 29, 2017 (Dkt. 73-5); this order was amended on December 20, 2017 (Dkt. 73-6). In its December 20, 2017 Amended Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Final Order ("Amended Final Order"), the Commission found that Dr. Dang's refusal to treat a patient and consult with other physicians on other patients while he was on call constituted unprofessional conduct contrary to state and federal law. Dkt. 73-6. It ordered that his medical license be subject to two years of oversight in addition to imposing other conditions. *Id.* As is relevant to the current motions, the Amended Final Order provides, in part:

3.2 Oversight. The Respondent's license to practice as a Physician and surgeon in the state of Washington shall be subject to oversight for a period of two years from the effective date of this Order. The Respondent must complete the ethics course and presentation of the paper in Paragraphs 3.6 and 3.7 below prior to filing a petition for termination. The Commission will issue a notice scheduling a date and time for the Respondent to appear, unless the Commission waives the need for a personal appearance.

...

3.5 Personal Appearances. Respondent must personally appear at a date and location determined by the Commission in approximately six (6) months after the effective date of this Agreed Order, or as soon thereafter as the Commission's schedule permits. Thereafter, Respondent must make personal appearances annually or as frequently as the Commission requires unless the Commission waives the need for an appearance. Respondent must participate in a brief telephone call with the Commission's Compliance Unit prior to the appearance. The purpose of appearances is to provide meaningful oversight over Respondent's compliance with the requirements of this Agreed Order. The Commission will provide reasonable notice of all scheduled appearances.

...

3.14 Termination. Respondent may petition the Commission in writing to terminate this Final Order after two years.

Dkt. 73-6 at 19–20, 22. It is undisputed that the Plaintiff has not personally appeared before the Commission. *Id.* The Individual State Defendants assert that the Plaintiff has not petitioned, in writing, to terminate the Amended Final Order. Dkt. 74.

### C. PLAINTIFF’S STATE COURT APPEALS

The Plaintiff appealed the Commission’s decision to the King County, Washington Superior Court. Dkt. 73-7. On August 9, 2018, the superior court issued its decision and found that:

There is substantial evidence in the administrative record to support the Commission’s findings of fact.

There is no error of law in the Medical Commission’s conclusion that the Petitioner committed unprofessional conduct as defined in RCW 18.130.180(1), (4), and (7). . .

The Medical Commission has the authority to determine whether a violation of [Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act] (42 U.S.C § 1395dd(d)(1)) occurred pursuant to their authority to find unprofessional conduct when a licensee violates a federal statute or rule that regulates the profession under RCW 18.130.180(7). The Medical Commission did not violate the appearance of fairness doctrine. The Medical Commission did not violate the Petitioner’s Due Process Rights.

Dkt. 73-7 at 3. The superior court noted that the Commission’s order was issued later than the “aspirational time periods identified” in Washington law. *Id.* at 4. The court concluded that this “procedural irregularity” did not rise to the level of a Due Process violation, but the delay in issuing the order “prejudiced [Dang] by extending the period of time [sic] he has been subject to sanctions or the possible imposition of sanctions.” *Id.* at 5. It concluded that the “two-year period of monitoring that should have been completed as of May 26, 2019 had the [Order] been timely issued, [was] extended to September 29, 2019.” *Id.* The court ordered, in part, that:

1. The effective date of the Final Order shall be deemed to be May 26, 2017 and not September 29, 2017. Accordingly, Dr. Dang may petition the Commission in



1 writing to terminate the Final Order on or after May 26, 2019 if he has fully  
2 complied with all requirements of the Final Order;

3 2. In all other respects, the Petition for Judicial Review is DENIED. . .

4 *Id.* at 6.

5 The Plaintiff then petitioned for review before the Washington State Court of Appeals  
6 and raised various statutory and constitutional claims. *Dang v. Washington Dep't. of Health,*  
7 *Med. Quality Assur. Comm'n*, 10 Wn.App.2d 650 (2019). On August 19, 2019, the Court of  
8 Appeals affirmed the superior court's decision. *Id.* The Plaintiff's petitions for review from the  
9 Washington Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court were denied. *Dang v.*  
10 *Washington Dep't. of Health, Med. Quality Assur. Comm'n*, 195 Wn.2d 1004 (2020); *Dang v.*  
11 *Washington Dep't. of Health, Med. Quality Assur. Comm'n*, 141 S.Ct. 371 (2020).

12 On July 29, 2021, the Plaintiff filed this case. Dkt. 1. As stated above, the claims asserted  
13 against the Franciscan Defendants have been dismissed. Dkt. 42.

## 14 II. DISCUSSION

### 15 A. MOTION TO STRIKE

16 The State Defendants move to strike portions of the Plaintiff's Declaration (Dkt. 104) and  
17 certain attachments (see e. g. Dkts. 104-1 – 104-30). Dkt. 105.

18 The State Defendants' motion (Dkt. 105) should be denied without prejudice. While the  
19 Court considered the Plaintiff's submissions, they were not particularly helpful in deciding these  
20 motions.

### 21 B. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD

22 Summary judgment is proper only if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials  
23 on file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the  
24 movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). The moving party is

entitled to judgment as a matter of law when the nonmoving party fails to make a sufficient showing on an essential element of a claim in the case on which the nonmoving party has the burden of proof. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1985). There is no genuine issue of fact for trial where the record, taken as a whole, could not lead a rational trier of fact to find for the nonmoving party. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986) (nonmoving party must present specific, significant probative evidence, not simply “some metaphysical doubt.”). Conversely, a genuine dispute over a material fact exists if there is sufficient evidence supporting the claimed factual dispute, requiring a judge or jury to resolve the differing versions of the truth. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 253 (1986); *T.W. Elec. Serv. Inc. v. Pacific Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987).

The determination of the existence of a material fact is often a close question. The court must consider the substantive evidentiary burden that the nonmoving party must meet at trial, which is a preponderance of the evidence in most civil cases. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 254; *T.W. Elect.*, 809 F.2d at 630. The court must resolve any factual issues of controversy in favor of the nonmoving party only when the facts specifically attested by that party contradict facts specifically attested by the moving party. The nonmoving party may not merely state that it will discredit the moving party’s evidence at trial, in the hopes that evidence can be developed at trial to support the claim. *T.W. Elect.*, 809 F.2d at 630 (relying on *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255). Conclusory, non-specific statements in affidavits are not sufficient, and “missing facts” will not be “presumed.” *Lujan v. Nat’l Wildlife Fed.*, 497 U.S. 871, 888–89 (1990).

### **C. CLAIMS AGAINST THE COMMISSION – LACK OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION, *ROOKER-FELDMAN* AND CLAIM PRECLUSION OF FEDERAL CLAIMS**

#### **1. Personal Jurisdiction over the Commission or Any Party Against Whom Injunctive Relief Requested Here Could be Granted**

1 Personal jurisdiction “goes to the court’s power to exercise control over the parties.”  
2 *Leroy v. Great Western United Corp.*, 443 U.S. 173 (1979). The Plaintiff bears the burden of  
3 showing that the court has personal jurisdiction over the parties. *Tuazon v. R.J. Reynolds*  
4 *Tobacco Co.*, 433 F.3d 1163 (9th Cir. 2006).

5 The Plaintiff failed to show that the Court has personal jurisdiction over the Commission.  
6 He has not named the Washington Secretary of Health or the Commission as a Defendant.  
7 While he named one Defendant, Panel Chair Dr. Johnson, in his official capacity, as the Plaintiff  
8 has been informed in prior orders (e.g. Dkt. 77), that is not sufficient here. Dr. Johnson’s service  
9 on the Commission ended in 2017, well before the 2021 Complaint was filed. Further  
10 explanation of this issue is in the September 19, 2022 order that denied the Plaintiff’s motion for  
11 preliminary injunction in which Plaintiff sought an order enjoining the Commission from  
12 enforcing the Amended Final Order against him. Dkt. 77. In that motion, the Plaintiff  
13 maintained that the Commission’s enforcement of the Amended Final Order constituted an  
14 ongoing violation of his constitutional rights. Dkt. 72. In explaining why the Court does not  
15 have personal jurisdiction over the Commission, the order provided:

16 Under . . . UDA, the Washington Secretary of Health and the Commission have  
17 the authority to enforce the UDA. *See* RCW 18.130.040. To the extent that the  
18 Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief against any Defendant who is not on the  
19 Commission, his motion should be denied for lack of personal jurisdiction over  
20 those parties for that claim. The Individual State Defendants properly point out  
that the Plaintiff has failed to name a current official of the Commission, in their  
official capacity, as a defendant. Defendant Dr. Johnson, who was the only party  
named in his official capacity, left the Commission in 2017.

21 *Id.* at 77. The Plaintiff argues that his failure to name a current official should not be dispositive  
22 pointing to Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d). This issue was raised and rejected in the September 19, 2022  
23 order. Dkt. 77. The Court noted,

1 Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d), “[a]n action does not abate when a public  
2 officer who is a party in an official capacity . . . ceases to hold office while the  
3 action is pending. The officer’s successor is automatically substituted.” The  
4 central issue with the Plaintiff’s argument is that Dr. Johnson did not “cease to  
5 hold office while the action was pending.” His time on the Commission was  
6 completed before the case was filed in 2021. While the Plaintiff asks the Court  
7 for a more expansive reading of Rule 25(d), he fails to demonstrate that such an  
8 interpretation is warranted here.

9 *Id.* This reasoning still applies. The Plaintiff argues that he named one individual who is still on  
10 the Commission staff: Staff Attorney Glein. He maintains that Staff Attorney Glein **could** be  
11 sued in his official capacity. The Plaintiff’s argument is unavailing.

12 A plaintiff seeking injunctive relief in a § 1983 action against a state or state agency must  
13 “name the official within the entity who can appropriately respond to injunctive relief.” *Riley’s*  
14 *Am. Heritage Farms v. Elsasser*, 32 F.4th 707, 732 (9th Cir. 2022). There is no showing that  
15 Staff Attorney Glein could “appropriately respond to injunctive relief.” *Id.* The Plaintiff fails to  
16 point to any other named Defendant that could give him the injunctive relief he seeks.  
17 Accordingly, this Court does not have jurisdiction to award injunctive relief on Plaintiff’s claims.

18 Further, even though the Plaintiff was notified last September of this deficient failure to  
19 name the Commission (Dkt. 77), he failed to remedy this. Amendment of the Complaint to  
20 resolve this deficiency is unhelpful. Amendment would be untimely (the case was filed in 2021  
21 and trial is set to begin in two months) and prejudicial (discovery has closed). It would also be  
22 futile. Had the Plaintiff named Washington Secretary of Health, the Commission, or a current  
23 member of the Commission in their official capacity, amendment of the Complaint to resolve  
24 this deficiency would also be futile because, as provided below, his federal Constitutional claims  
for declaratory and injunctive relief against the Commission are barred by the doctrine  
announced in *Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413 (1923) and *District of Columbia Ct. of*  
*Appeals v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462 (1983) (“*Rooker-Feldman*”) (explained in section B. 2.), and

1 claim preclusion (in section B. 3.), and because the Commission has absolute judicial immunity  
 2 (in section C. 1.) for claims for damages.

3 2. Federal Constitutional Claims for Injunctive and Declaratory Relief Requested  
 4 Here Barred by *Rooker-Feldman*

5 In the September 19, 2022 order denying the Plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunctive  
 6 relief on the federal constitutional claims, the undersigned found that the Court does not have  
 7 subject matter jurisdiction to consider those claims under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. Dkt. 77.  
 8 The Plaintiff fails to show that the doctrine does not apply. The reasoning from the September  
 9 19, 2022 order is adopted (Dkt. 77) and serves as one basis to dismiss the Plaintiff's federal  
 10 Constitutional claims for injunctive and declaratory relief. The Plaintiff's federal Constitutional  
 11 claims for injunctive and declaratory relief should also be dismissed because they are barred by  
 12 claim preclusion.

13 3. Claim Preclusion on Federal Constitutional Claims for Injunctive and  
 14 Declaratory Relief

15 "Under 28 U.S.C. § 1738, federal courts must give 'full faith and credit' to judgments of  
 16 state courts." *Noel* at 1166. Section 1738 "commands a federal court to accept the rules chosen  
 17 by the State from which the judgment is taken." *Id.* Accordingly, Washington law applies to  
 18 determine the claim-preclusive effects of the state-court litigation between Plaintiff and the  
 19 Commission. "Under Washington law, claim preclusion operates with respect to both claims  
 20 that were litigated and claims that should have been litigated in a prior action." *Id.* at 1171  
 21 (*citing Meder v. CCME Corp.*, 7 Wash.App. 801, 502 P.2d 1252, 1254 (1972) and Restatement  
 22 (Second) of Judgments § 22(2) (1982)).

23 The Plaintiff asserted or could have asserted his current federal constitutional claims for  
 24 injunctive and declaratory relief in the state court actions against the Commission. Indeed, he

1 did assert a claim for violation of his due process rights against the Commission in the state court  
2 litigation. The King County Superior Court held that the Commission did not violate the  
3 Plaintiff's due process rights and the Washington Court of Appeals affirmed the superior court's  
4 decision. Further, he could have raised his other constitutional claims in those proceedings. The  
5 UDA states that all hearings before the Commission are governed by Washington's  
6 APA. *Nguyen* at 520. "Under the APA, a reviewing court may grant relief from an  
7 administrative agency's ruling if, among other things, the order is in violation of the constitution  
8 either on its face or as applied." *Id.* at 520-521 (*citing* RCW 34.05.570(3)). The Plaintiff either  
9 raised or could have raised his constitutional issues and sought declaratory and injunctive relief  
10 on those claims in the state courts. His constitutional claims for injunctive and declaratory relief  
11 against the Commission are barred by claim preclusion.

12 While the Plaintiff complains that he could not have raised his constitutional claims for  
13 damages in his prior state court actions against the Commission, his argument is unavailing  
14 because the Commission and all the named Defendants are entitled to absolute judicial immunity  
15 against his federal claims for damages.

16 **D. ABSOLUTE QUASI-JUDICIAL IMMUNITY AND QUASI-PROSECUTORIAL**  
17 **IMMUNITY ON FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AS APPLIED TO BOTH**  
18 **THE COMMISSION AND NAMED DEFENDANTS**

19 "Anglo-American common law has long recognized judicial immunity, a sweeping form  
20 of immunity for acts performed by judges that relate to the judicial process." *In re Castillo*, 297  
21 F.3d 940, 947 (9th Cir. 2002). The immunity "applies however erroneous the act may have been,  
22 however injurious in its consequences," and it extends to claims both for damages and for  
23 equitable relief. *Moore v. Brewster*, 96 F.3d 1240, 1244 (9th Cir. 1996)). Absolute immunity has  
24 been extended to prosecutors functioning in their official capacities. *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424

1 U.S. 409, 430-31 (1976). Courts have also extended absolute judicial immunity on claims for  
 2 damages not only to judges but also to governmental “officers whose functions bear a close  
 3 association to the judicial process.” *Demoran v. Witt*, 781 F.2d 155, 156 (9th Cir. 1985)(*internal*  
 4 *citations omitted*).

5 To determine whether the Commission and the named Defendants function in a  
 6 sufficiently judicial or prosecutorial capacity, the following nonexclusive factors are considered:

7 (a) the need to assure that the individual can perform his functions without  
 8 harassment or intimidation; (b) the presence of safeguards that reduce the need for  
 9 private damages actions as a means of controlling unconstitutional conduct; (c)  
 10 the [agency's] insulation from political influence; (d) the importance of precedent;  
 11 (e) the adversary nature of the process; and (f) the correctability of error on  
 12 appeal.

13 *Olsen v. Idaho State Bd. of Med.*, 363 F.3d 916, 923 (9th Cir. 2004)(concluding that Idaho  
 14 medical board officials were entitled to absolute immunity for their quasi-judicial and quasi-  
 15 prosecutorial functions).

16 The Commission and the named Defendants (Investigator Slavin, Staff Attorney Glein,  
 17 Reviewing Commissioner Dr. Brueggemann, AAG Defreyn, AAG Pfluger, Panel Chair Dr.  
 18 Johnson, and Health Law Judge Dixon) function in a sufficiently judicial or prosecutorial manner  
 19 to warrant the application of absolute immunity for their quasi-judicial and quasi-prosecutorial  
 20 functions regarding the Plaintiff’s federal constitutional claims for damages. First, in view of the  
 21 public interest of ensuring quality health care, there is a “strong need” to make certain that  
 22 medical boards and their members can perform disciplinary functions without the threat of  
 23 harassment or intimidation. *Olsen* at 924. Second, the Commission functions under statutes and  
 24 regulations, *See e.g.* RCW 18.130.50 and Washington Administrative Code (“WAC”) 264-10-  
 606, and under the Washington APA, RCW 34.05 *et. seq.*, ensuring the presence of safeguards.  
 Third, the procedural requirements of their decision-making process show that the Commission

1 and the Defendants are sufficiently insulated from political influence. *Olsen* at 924. Lastly, the  
2 remaining factors are met, there are requirements for retaining agency orders, WAC 246-10-705,  
3 the Commission’s proceedings are adversarial, and Washington law provides a scheme of review  
4 of the Commission’s decisions, WAC 246-10-701 – 708. After reviewing Washington’s  
5 administrative and procedural scheme for the regulation of medical professionals, the  
6 Commission, its “members, professional staff and counsel function in a sufficiently judicial and  
7 prosecutorial capacity to entitle them to absolute immunity.” *Olsen* at 926.

8 After determining that the Commission, “its members, professional staff and counsel” are  
9 potentially entitled to absolute immunity for their quasi-judicial and quasi-prosecutorial  
10 functions, the next issue is to determine whether any of the actions by the Defendants fell outside  
11 the scope of the that immunity. *Olsen* at 927.

12 The Plaintiff fails to point to any conduct by the Commission or the named Defendants  
13 that was not quasi-judicial or quasi-prosecutorial in nature. Each of the named Defendants’  
14 actions were and are intimately connected to their statutorily authorized function to adjudicate  
15 disciplinary disputes involving the licensing of physicians. *Olsen* at 928. Plaintiff complains  
16 that the Commission’s decision was based on the wrong statute. That is, and was, a subject for  
17 judicial review of the decision and does not establish the Commission acted outside its  
18 jurisdiction such that the Commission, and its members and staff, are not entitled to absolute  
19 immunity. The acts of the named Defendants “are no less judicial or prosecutorial because they  
20 may have been committed in error.” *Olsen* at 928. Further, the Plaintiff makes no showing that  
21 the Commission’s efforts to enforce the sanctions it imposed against him were retaliatory and not  
22  
23  
24



connected to its statutorily authorized functions. The Commission and the named Defendants are entitled to absolute immunity on the Plaintiff's federal constitutional claims for damages.<sup>1</sup>

**E. ADDITIONAL GROUNDS TO DISMISS THE PLAINTIFF'S FEDERAL CLAIMS AGAINST THE NAMED DEFENDANTS – STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS AND QUALIFIED IMMUNITY**

The named Defendants assert that the federal claims should also be dismissed on summary judgment because they are additionally protected by qualified immunity and that the Plaintiff's claims are barred by the statutes of limitation.

**1. Qualified Immunity**

As an additional ground for dismissal of the federal claims, the Defendants contend that they are entitled to qualified immunity against the Plaintiff's federal claims.

Defendants in a Section 1983 action are entitled to qualified immunity from damages for civil liability if their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known. *Pearson v. Callahan*, 129 S.Ct. 808, 815 (2009)(quoting *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982)). In analyzing a qualified immunity defense, the Court must determine: (1) whether a constitutional right would have been violated on the facts alleged, taken in the light most favorable to the party asserting the injury; and (2) whether the right was clearly established when viewed in the specific context of the case. *Saucier v. Katz*, 121 S.Ct. 2151, 2156 (2001). While the sequence set forth in *Saucier* is often appropriate, it is no longer regarded as mandatory. *Pearson* at 811.

The named Defendants' motion for summary judgment should also be granted because they have qualified immunity against the Plaintiff's federal claims. He has failed to demonstrate

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<sup>1</sup> While the Plaintiff asserts that absolute immunity is not available on his claims for injunctive relief, as stated above in Section A., the Plaintiff has not named a defendant that can give him the injunctive relief he seeks here, and even if he had, his claims for injunctive relief are barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine and claim preclusion.

1 that the rights he allege were violated were clearly established. *Pearson* at 811. The Plaintiff  
 2 references constitutional rights generally but does not show that the particular facts and  
 3 circumstances here would lead a reasonable official in the Defendants' position to realize that  
 4 they have violated his Constitutional rights. *Saucier* at 2156.

5 2. Additional Ground for Summary Judgment - Statute of Limitations - Claims with a  
 6 Three Year Statute of Limitation - §§ 1983 and 1985

7 "Section 1983 does not contain its own statute of limitations," so federal courts borrow  
 8 the applicable statute of limitations from forum states. *Two Rivers v. Lewis*, 174 F.3d 987, 991–  
 9 92 (9th Cir. 1999). Under Washington law, personal injury claims are limited by a statute of  
 10 limitations of three years. RCW 4.16.080(2). Section 1985 claims are governed by the same  
 11 statute of limitations as § 1983 claims. *McDougal v. County of Imperial*, 942 F.2d 668, 673-74  
 12 (9th Cir. 1991).!

13 The Plaintiff filed this case on July 29, 2021. Dkt. 1. Accordingly, the §§ 1983 or 1985  
 14 claims must be based on the named Defendants' conduct that occurred after July of 2018 unless  
 15 the statutes of limitation should be tolled.

16 The Plaintiff fails to demonstrate that there is any basis to toll the statutes of limitation as  
 17 to the named Defendants. His arguments regarding the Commission's jurisdiction and "abuse of  
 18 process" are frivolous in that he fails to show how those arguments apply to the named  
 19 Defendants. The Plaintiff's contention, that each of the Defendants' actions constitute ongoing  
 20 violations, is unpersuasive. His claims are rooted in the Defendants' past conduct. The mere  
 21 impact from past violations, like the non-party Commission's attempts at enforcing the Final  
 22 Amended Order, is not actionable against the named Defendants. *Knox v. Davis*, 260 F.3d 1009,  
 23 1013 (9th Cir. 2001). The Plaintiff continually conflates the named Defendants, and their actions  
 24 and potential liability, with the Commission and its actions and potential liability. The

1 Commission is not a party in this case. The Plaintiff's contention that each of the named  
2 Defendants' conduct resulted in a continuing violation is without merit. Each of the named  
3 Defendants' conduct will now be assessed.

4 Investigator Slavin's involvement with Dr. Dang's case was complete before March 30,  
5 2016, when the Statement of Charges was issued, that is more than five years before the case was  
6 filed. Staff attorney Glein and Reviewing Medical Commissioner Dr. Brueggemann has not  
7 taken an action relating to Dr. Dang's case since before the administrative hearing in  
8 January/February of 2017, over four years since this case was filed. AAG Defreyn's actions  
9 prosecuting the Commission's case against Dr. Dang before the Commission's Disposition Panel  
10 were complete at the end of the January/February 2017 hearing. AAG Defreyn's actions  
11 prosecuting the case occurred more than four years since the case was filed. (AAG Defreyn  
12 supervised Defendant AAG Pfluger, the lawyer who handled the judicial review and appeals of  
13 Dr. Dang's case. AAG Pfluger was not involved in the case until the petition for judicial review  
14 was filed on October 27, 2017. So, AAG's Defreyn's supervisory conduct and AAG Pfluger's  
15 conduct defending the Commission's decision is not barred by the statute of limitations.) Panel  
16 Chair Dr. Johnson's and Health Law Judge Dixon's involvement with Dr. Dang's case ended  
17 with the issuance of the Amended Final Order on December 20, 2017, more than 3 ½ years  
18 before this case was filed.

19 With the exception of AAG Pfluger, the lawyer who handled the judicial review and  
20 appeals of Dr. Dang's case and AAG Defreyn who supervised Defendant AAG Pfluger, the  
21 Plaintiff has failed to point to any action by any of the named Defendants occurring after  
22 December 20, 2017. Accordingly, his §§ 1983 and 1985 claims against all Defendants except  
23  
24

1 Defendants AAGs Defreyne and Pfluger are time barred. As above, Defendants AAGs Defreyne  
2 and Pfluger have absolute immunity and qualified immunity in any event.

3 While the Plaintiff contends that the statutes of limitation did not accrue until he was  
4 constructively discharged on August 1, 2017 and/or the termination of a contract on December  
5 26, 2017, he fails to demonstrate that any of the named Defendants took an action which caused  
6 his discharge or the termination of the contract. He again conflates the Commission's potential  
7 liability with the named Defendants.

8 3. Additional Ground for Summary Judgment - Claim with a Four Year Statute of  
9 Limitation

10 While the parties dispute what the proper statute of limitations for claims brought under  
11 42 U.S.C. § 1981, the Court will assume for purposes of this motion that the statute of limitations  
12 for claims brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1981 is four years. *Jones v. R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co.*,  
13 541 U.S. 369 (2004).

14 In order to avoid dismissal of his § 1981 claim based on the statute of limitation, the  
15 Plaintiff must point to the named Defendants' conduct that occurred after July of 2017. The  
16 Plaintiff fails to point to any conduct by Investigator Slavin, Staff attorney Glein or Reviewing  
17 Medical Commissioner Dr. Brueggemann that occurred within the time allowed by the statute of  
18 limitations that would give rise to his claims under § 1981. The Plaintiff's § 1981 claims against  
19 Slavin, Glein and Brueggemann should also be dismissed as barred by the statutes of limitation.  
20 As stated above, this is an additional ground to dismiss the federal constitutional claims; the  
21 remaining named Defendants also have absolute immunity and qualified immunity.

22 **F. STATE LAW CLAIMS**  
23  
24

1           There is no private cause of action for a claim under the Washington State Constitution,  
2 *Janaszka v. State*, 173 Wn.App. 703, 724 (2013), so claims based on violations of the  
3 Washington State Constitution should be dismissed with prejudice and without further analysis.

4           The statute of limitations for a claim under the Washington Law Against Discrimination,  
5 RCW 49.60 *et. seq.* (“WLAD”) is three years, *Antonius v. King Cnty.*, 153 Wn.2d 256 (2004).  
6 The Plaintiff fails to point to any actions of the named Defendants that both constituted a  
7 violation of the WLAD and occurred within the time period allotted for a claim to be filed. His  
8 WLAD claim should be dismissed as barred by the statute of limitation.

9           The Plaintiff’s claims for violation of Washington’s Consumer Protection Act (“CPA”)  
10 should be dismissed because the CPA does not apply to the Commission, its members or staff for  
11 actions that “are specifically permitted within the statutory authority granted to . . . [the]  
12 commission.” RCW 19.86.170. Such actions “shall not be construed as a violation” of the CPA.  
13 *Id.*

14           The Plaintiff has failed to point to any evidence that the Commission, its members or  
15 staff took actions which were not specifically permitted within the granted statutory authority.  
16 His CPA claims should be dismissed.

17           Lastly, the UDA provides that “the secretary, members of the boards or commissions, or  
18 individuals acting on their behalf are immune from suit in any action, civil or criminal, based on  
19 any disciplinary proceedings or other official acts performed in the course of their duties.” RCW  
20 § 18.130.300. There is no evidence from which to conclude that RCW § 18.130.300 does not  
21 apply to the named Defendants here. All state law claims asserted against them should be  
22 dismissed.

1           **G. CONCLUSION**

2           The State Defendants' motion to strike (Dkt. 105) should be denied without prejudice, the  
3 Plaintiff's motion for partial summary judgment (Dkt. 103) should be denied and the State  
4 Defendants' motion for summary judgment (Dkt. 101) should be granted.

5           This Court does not have personal jurisdiction over the Commission or any other party in  
6 order to grant the Plaintiff the injunctive relief he seeks on his federal claims. Further, even if  
7 the Court had personal jurisdiction over the Commission, his claims for declaratory and  
8 injunctive relief would be barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine and claim preclusion.  
9 Additionally, all federal claims for damages, against either the Commission or the named  
10 Defendants should be dismissed because they are entitled to absolute immunity and qualified  
11 immunity. Further, the statutes of limitation bar several of the claims against several of the  
12 named Defendants.

13           As to the state law claims, there is no private cause of action under the Washington State  
14 Constitution, the WLAD claim is barred by the statute of limitations, and the CPA does not  
15 apply. Further, the named Defendants are immune from all of these state law claims under RCW  
16 § 18.130.300.

17           The Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment should be denied. All deadlines in this  
18 case should be stricken, all other motions stricken as moot and this case should be dismissed.

19   **III.   ORDER**

20           Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

- 21                   • The State Defendants' motion to strike (Dkt. 105) **IS DENIED WITHOUT**
- 22                   **PREJUDICE;**
- 23                   • Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (Dkt. 103) **IS DENIED;** and

- State Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 101) **IS GRANTED;**
  - All deadlines in this case **ARE STRICKEN**, all other motions **ARE STRICKEN AS MOOT** and this case **IS DISMISSED**.

The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and to any party appearing pro se at said party's last known address.

Dated this 21st day of June, 2023.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Robert J. Bryan", written over a horizontal line.

ROBERT J. BRYAN  
United States District Judge